Across thy Alleghanian chain. With groanings from a land of pain, The west wind finds its way; Wild-wailing from Missouri's flood, The crying of thy children's blood Is in thy ears to-day.

And unto thee, in Freedom's hour Of screet need, God gives the power To ruin or to save-To wound or heal, to blight or bless With fruitful field or wilderness, A free home or a grave!

Nay, more: transcending time and place. The question of the human race Is thine to solve anew; And, trembling doubtful on thy breath, A thrill of life or pang of death Shall reach the wide earth through,

Then let thy Virtue match the Crime, Rise to the level of the time: And if a son of thine Betray or tempt thee, Brutus-like, For Fatherland and Freedom strike, As justice gives the sign.

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease. The great Occasion's forelock seize, And let the North-wind strong And golden leaves of Autumn be Thy coronal of victory And thy triumphal song!

WHY FERNANDO WOOD SHOULD BE BEATEN.

From The New York Herald, June 6. Rather more than a year has elapsed since the present Mayor of the city, Fernando Wood, commenced his official career with a promising sketch of the reforms he proposed to effect. He informed ns-what we knew very well-that the tax-bill was needlessly and shamefully swelling; that corruption pervaded every department of the civic administration; that the police was wretchedly mefficient, and consequently that crime was rife and unpunished; that the legislative branches of the Corporation were disgracefully negligent, while the executive departments were as disgracefully reckless and incompetent; that the laws were not obeyed; that scenes of violence, fraud, and public indecency were every-day occurrences: that gambling-houses, lottery-offices, and houses of ill-fame flourished in defiance of law; that the chief thoroughfare was monopolized at night by abandoned characters-in fine, that the city had fallen a complete prey to anarchy and disorder. It will be my business, said the Mayor, substantially to correct each and all of these abuses. The whole of the power vested in me shall be exerted to that end: and should I find that I cannot reach the evils I intend to extirpate, without using "doubtful "powers," I shall not hesitate to use them, and to

self, for the public good. With such a flourish did the Mayor's Administration begin. And there were not wanting persons who, when they saw how the action was suited to the word; how vigorously old abuses were assailed, how promptly new evils were checked, honestl prepared for a new era in our municipal history under the auspices of Fernando Wood.

take the whole responsibility of my acts upon my-

Time has proved that of all the fallacies that hav deluded mankind of late years, this was the vaines and most preposterous. After more than a year' administration the government of Mayor Wood ma fairly compare, in point of inefficiency, carelessness. corruption and absurdity, with the worst of its predecessors. After all the newspaper puffs which glorified Mr. Wood's first efforts, they have one and all proved mere flashes in the pan. Neither the gambling houses nor the lettery offices, nor the houses of ill-fame, have been suppressed. Broaddirt still clog the streets to an unexampled extent. The police are still incompetent to prevent and unable to punish crime. There is no diminution in the number of street brawls, or scandalous frauds on countrymen, or cases of housebreaking. There is no appearance, even, of respect for municipal ordinances, which are openly violated day after day by rich and poor alike, without the least effort being made to vindicate them. The taxes are glaringly increasing; corruption as notoriously pervades the executive departments of the City Government-in a word, the condition of the city, after seventeen menths of the Wood regime, is as bad as ever it was, except in some particulars in which it is worse. And within the last half of this period we can call to mind no public act of the Mayor's, save that he went to Richmond, Va., to deliver politico-historical speech, and to show how little a first magistrate of this city knew about one of her foremost Revolutionary heroes.

That this should be the net result of republican government in a city inhabited by a prosperous, religious, orderly and intelligent population; that the fruits of free elections should be the installation of incompetence, corruption, negligence and every bad thing in places of honor and trust, cannot be discerned by liberal minds without deep regret.

Under the management of the present political parties, all the departments of the city government have been mere sinks of personal and political corruption and profligacy, and have contributed in no appreciable measure to the administration of the real government of this great city.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS .- The Congressional nominations of the Administration party in New-Jersey have been completed, and are as follows:

Ist Dist. Charles D. Hinelino of Camden.
Hd D'st. James W. Wall of Burlington.
Hd Dist. Garret B. Adrian of Middlesex.
IVth Dist. John Huyler of Bergen.
Vth Dist. Jacob R. Wortendyke of Huden Co.
In the 1st District the Republicans and Americans

have united and nominated Dr. Isaiah D. Clawson for

reclection.
In the 11d District the same parties have nominated Ceo. R. Robbins for realection.

A Wedding came of at the Court-Heuse one day last week, in which the bride was 14 and the bridegroom 70 odd years of age. They were both children, the one in her first, and the other in his second childhood. There was present at the mutial ceremony a daughter of the "old gentleman" as old as the bride's mother. [Havann [III] Herald.

Tue Tonacco Chor. Accounts from Orange and the samounding countries of Virginia state that the betace crop was very much injured by the frosts of Mon as and Tue-day nights. The Chaclostessille Advocate thinks that in a necessary to the frosts, there will not be one-found to a tobacco crop in Athematic Count, this year.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF NEGROES.—The War-tenton Engineers All Price and the property in the state of the property of the state of the property of the proper

renton (Fauquier, Va.) Frag notices a decline in the prices of negroes, and says that reveral sold to the highest bidder on Monday at prices ranging several highest bidder or Mon lay at prices ranging several hungled dollars below sums paid for the same descrip-tion of sevents a few weeks ago. TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.

		The second secon	
Prev. acknowledged. \$11	796 60	E. B. Wicks	1.0
A. J. W., monthly pay	Na Control	Thomas B. Heerman	10
ment No. 3	5 60	John A. Goodall	1.0
Mrs. Mary Ely	2 00	S. H. Slos sot	2.5
J. P		H. S. Fuller	1.04
S. Q., Chillicothe	20 00	Geo. J. Gardner	1.00
M. E. L. B. W	5.00	J. Harst	10
N. T. Proudfoot	2.00	Agan and Summers, Sy-	
R. Hale	2.50		1.00
J H Carr	2.00	King & Brother	1.0
H. Fowler	1 00	Chas. Andrews	1.0
J. A. Young	1 00	C. B. Sedgwick	1 0
H G. Sherman, Cont	1 00	Geo N. Kennedy	1 (*
W. Sheet		Cuah	1.0
A. Howe	0.50	F. Leater	1 0
S. Partridge	2 00	J. N. Van Sivke	1.00
The Ladice of Bangor,		Amos. P. Granger	10
Me	332 25	E. W. Leavenworth	1.04
Dr. G. W. P	1 00	P. W. Fubra	10
W. W. Wille	1.00	R. Gere	1.0
Elder E. LeClark		Jos. F. Sabine	10
Asa Burgess		Allen Munroe	10
S. D. Burnhard	2 00	Lyman Ciay	10
J. Becker	3.00	P. Outwater, jr	1.0
H. W			10
A. H Jerome		John N. Babcock	1.0
D. P. Wood		D. C. Brown	1.0
N. Byron Kent		An Old Democrat	1.0
Istael Hall		D. Filkins	1 0
F. F. Wallace		An Old Whig	1.0
C. O Roundy		Geo. Steveus	10
Robert R. Raymond		Charles Leonard	10
Geo. Wandeny		F. T. Wright	10
Mrs. Ross Smith		The state of the s	
Austin Myers		Total \$12,	250 7
T. B. Fitch			

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 26, 1856.

MISSES, GREELLY & McELRATH-Gents.: I in close, by request, a draft on Boston, payable to your order, for three hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty five cents (\$332.25). This sum was raised by a levee held by the ladies of this city in aid of the suf fering Free-State settlers of Kansas, and is forwarded to you, under a belief that you will give it such a di-rection that the intentions of the donors shall be sacred-

ly executed.

May we not hope that the women of every city, village and town in the Free States will extend similar tokens of their sympathy to those who have been made widows and orphans, and rendered destitute, because they have leved Liberty rather than Slavery, and thus encourage the hearts and strengthen the arms of the Free-State men, who are now in the face of difficulties the most appelling, heroically and triumphantly fight ing upon the plains of Kansas the battles of Freedon ing upon the plains of Kansas the battles of recording upon the plains of Kansas the battles of recording against Slavery, for the purpose of securing for themselves, and for the whole country South, as well as North, the blessings of Free Institutions for our vast Territories of the West. Yours respectfully, FRANKLIN MUZZY.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1856. The circumstance which occasions this communication ion is such that you will, I think, pardon some little amplification.

Several weeks since an aged lady living in my family in Illinois, received about \$90, nearly the half of he yearly income, derived from money in the keeping of friends and relatives. She desired me to transmit you \$50 of it as a contribution to your Kansas Fund. I remonstrated with her on the undue proportion of her little means she proffered to deprive berself of, and

her little means she proffered to deprive herself of, and induced her to consent to sending \$30. I seat it, and have since seen it acknowledged in The Transver.

One week ago I went home to transact a little business in this place. She had a friend here who heid a little of her money. She requested me to call on him, get \$20 and send it to you, evidently laboring under the impression that "she had not done what she could." Further remonstrance from me was of course out of the question, and in obedience to her behest I inclose you \$20 for the Kansas Fund of The N. Y. Tribune. You will credit S. G.; and if the act impresses you as it does me, you will pardon a somewhat Tribuse. You will credit S. G.; and if the act im-presses you as it does me, you will pardon a somewhat protracted demand upon your time and attention.

I am, very respectfully yours, WM. H. PRICE.

KANSAS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT PRIVATIONS OF FREE-STATE PRISONERS-FLIGHT OF FORTY-FOUR SETTLERS TO IOWA-SCAR-CITY OF FOOD AT LAWRENCE.

orrespondence of The Boston Traveller.

Correspondence of The Boston Traveller.

Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1856.

The past week has been unmarked with any events of any great outward importance, though foll of events of the deepest inward signifisance and interest to the Free-State men of Kansar. The apparently forturate arrival of Gov. Geary prevented the destruction of Lawrence on the 14th and 15th instant by the Missourian army of invasion, and seemed to promise, from the promptness with which our foes disbanded, a prospect of honorable peace to our weary and outraged citizens.

prospect of honorable peace to our weary and outraged citizens.

The past week has, however, by developing further the policy of Gov. Geary, proved that Freedom in Kansas has nothing to expect from the present Administration or any of its agents. After the last Missouri invasion, which was almost wholly measpected by the people of Lawrence, the disbanded forces have scattered themselves over the whole country, and are now engaged unmolested in plundering and destroying the property of Free-State men wherever they can find it. Though Gov. Geary promised to put these parties down, no effectual steps are taken to do so; while, on the contrary, parties of Free-State men, who may have combined for mutual protection, are seized upon by the United States troops, carried to Lecompton, kept prisoners, and examined before the begus justices, on charges of murder and robbery, whenever any of the Missouri Reflians, who make that place their headquarters, choose to charge them with being in any of the late battles.

prisoners, and examined before the bogus justices, on charges of murder and robberty, whenever any of the Missouri Reffians, who make that place their headquarters, choose to charge them with being in any of the late battles.

The whole country north-east of Lawrence has been infested with predatory bands, who rendez yous in the various Pre-Slavery settlements in that nighborhood. Free-State men who have settled among them are constantly subject to insult and robbery. On Slough Creck, fifteen miles from Lawrence, and free miles from Hickory Point, the resort of a notorious band of Rangers under Capt. Miller, a Mr. Nowall, with his three sons, from Oskadoosa, Iowa, had taken up claims, hid out a town, raming it Oskadoosa, building a sawmill, and making various other improvements. This Mr. Newall had made himself observious to the Pro-Slavery rulers of Kansas, by a free declaration of his rentiments, and Capt. Miller had several times threatened their lives. On one occasion they took the elder Mr. Newall from his bed, with the intent of hanging him, but finally releated. On the night of the 12th inst, they were driven from their homes, and one of the sons procured the assistance of a party of men from Iopeka, under Gen. Cook, to recapture their property and drive the invaders from their homes.

An attack was made on Saturday on a fort at Hickory Point, but the Free-State men were unable to take it, and there fore sent to Lawrence for reenforcements, en which the First Regiment, commanded by Col. Harvey, were ordered out, with one piece of artillery. They reached Hickory Point at sunrise, found the other companies had retreated, but immediately besieged the log fort. The contest was a severe one, and insted six hours, but ended in the triumph of the Free State forces. A treaty was made by which the Missourians agreed to go home and not enter Kansas again. The prisoners and arms taken on either side ware restored, and the Free-State companies set out on their return with four wounded men.

They cauped five miles fr

tops, acting under the United States Deputy and has, are securing the country in all directions.

Yet, though Gov. Geary protests that he is doing all had be can do, we had several outrages communied by he-Slavery bands, during the last few days, who are at arrested, though the Federal and other efficers. not strested, though the Federal and other efficers cround Gov. Geary know well where they are to be found. Capt, Miller and his gang, who made a treaty with Col. Harvey to leave the Territory, is still rouning about, and on Wednasday ovening, the 18th inst. his party but of low Free-State map a bounce on the Stranger Circle. Reports of depreed ones by bunds in south of the Territory are consecutly reaching as, i the luhabitants there, who have intherto taken no active part, flough of Free-State sympathies, are com-pelled to leave their homes, and forty-four persons from the North took the northern route to low a two

days since. A great many persons are leaving, thoroughly disheartened, many of whom have secrificed their all in the cause of Kansas.

Is the freemen of the North would save Kansas from the Save Oligarchy, they must do it quickly. Emigrants must come, and come quickly—not by tens, but by hadreds and thousands. Men must come have, both as actual settlers and as men willing and determined to slid the cause of Freedom against tyrants and both as actual settlers and as men willing and determined to slid the cause of Freedom against tyrants and tyran ny of all kinds. The country is beautiful beyond thought, and fertile as a paradise, and if a strong effort is made, and a large numerical majority of Northern backbone men secured, peace will be resistablished, and capstal and labor will find ample reward. We want food. We have scarcely any flour or meal in Lawrerce, but fittle in the surrounding country, and the sends to Leavenworth City, Kansas City, and Westport, are completely blocked against us. Let provisions be sent in from lows. They can be purchased and transported here and sold as cheap as we can now purchase. The Missouri River must be opened and the incursions of Border Ruffins prevented. The North can do these things if she will only firmly demand them. Let every Northern State hold at some convenient place, and as soon as possible, a grand mand them. Let every Northern State hold at some convenient place, and as soon as possible, a grand State gathering. Let the people assemble by the fifty thousand; let the Governor and prominent men be present, and there, speaking the voice of the people, demand, both of the Executive and of Missouri, that demand, both of the Account of Kansas coa-the river be opened and the invasion of Kansas coa-I believe such an uprising of the people would ha the effect desired, and be of great importance in turing react. storing peace.

Lawrence, Sept. 24, 1856.

By the arrival in town to-day of Mr. O. C. Brown of Osawattamie, we have authentic details of the damage done by the burning of that town during the late war. This confirms the statement I sent you previously. I give below the names of the killed, wounded and taken prisoners of the Free-State men. The details of the battle, with the amount of force on either side, you are doubtless by this time acquainted with.

Frederick Brown, son of the Free-State leader, w Frederick Brown, son of the Free-State leader, was shot some distance from town while crossing the road to a neighbor's house. He made no resistance, in fact supposed they were friends, and walked toward them. He was shot by Martin White, a preacher! Missra. Garrison and Cutler, staying at Mr. Carr's house, a mile and a half from the town, were chased into a ravine and shot. Mr. Garrison leaves a widow and one called. Mr. Cutler was left for dead, but is now slowly the received not less the state of the state. child. Mr. Cutler was left for dead, but is now slowly recovering. He received not less than twenty buckshot in his body. George Partridge, shot while retreating with Brown, across the creek. Mr. Powers, sick with the fever and ague, was found by the Raffiers hid in the woods, and shot while pleading for mercy. Took no part in the fight. Dutch Charley, a Hungarian, belonging to Brown's company, was taken prisoner, carried to their camp on Bull Creek and there shot by Coleman, the murderer of Dow. Messrs. Couts and Uptograft, slightly wounded, have gone east. Messis. Reynolds, Thomas, Murray and Faller were taken prisoners, and are now in Aiton, Ill. Their affidavits have already appeared in the Eastern papers. A sen of O. C. Brown is now a prisoner in Lexington, Missouri. issouri.
This is the total of the killed and missing on our side

Missouri.

This is the total of the killed and missing on our side, while the Pro-Slavery army carried off with them 10 dead bodies and 45 wounded. They burned 30 buildings, including three stores with all their contents, 17 dwelling-houses and 10 out-buildings. The damage done and property destroyed cannot be less than \$60,000. Mr. O. C. Brown's loss alone amounts to \$10,000, and from comparatively a wealthy man he is now almost without means. They burned his house, broke open his side, firing several cannon-shot at it, stole from it \$125 in silver, smashed a piano worth \$100, and drove off his horses and cattle.

This is a sad misfortune to the citizens of Osawattamie, most of whom are left entirely destinue, having nothing left them but what clothing they had on, while the surrounding country is completely impoverished by the devastations of the Ruffians. There are but twelve buildings left of this once flourishing place: fortunately the steam naw-mill, which was one of the best in Kansas, was not destroyed, and shelter may yet be provided for the houseless. Our friends in the East can send material and to no greater sufferers than the Osawattanie people. They have been peculially obnexious to our Missouri invaders, on account of the active Free State spriit always manifested by them.

them.

A Mr. Trexell, with three other families, fled to Mis A Mr. Troxell, with three other families, fied to Missouri, from the neighborhood, hoping by going in that direction that, though Free State men, they would escape without melestation. They, however, were robbed of all they had, near Westport, and barely es-

eape without melestation. They, however, were robbed of all they had, near Westport, and barely escaped with their lives.

Since the attempted attack on Lawrence on the 14th inst., there has come to light a deep-laid plun for murcering and driving out every Free-State man in Kansas. A short time previous to that day, a Free-State man, residing near Osawattamie, but formerly from Missouri, received information from a former neighbor and Pre-Siavery friend, that if he wished to save his life he must leave his home and try to reach Missouri, avoiding the highways and hiding in the ravines, and when he reached M. to keep hid, for his life was in danger. His informant stated that a large force was to attack Lawrence, while another party were posted sleng the border line, and were to march, on heming of the destruction of Lawrence, driving before them all the Free-State inhabitants or southern Kansas, whose retreat was 15 be cut off by the force gathered round Lawrence. So much for the country south of the Kaw, while on the north a large body were to narch from Leavenwerth City, Atchison, Douiphan, Kickajoo, and other towns on the river, where the facilities for crossing are great and the reign of terror complete. The Free-State man felt it his duty to communicate what he had learned to his ficiglibors, and neasures were taken ac ordinally, but the action of the Governor in protecting Lawrence prevented the consummation of this deep-laid plan to destroy the freemen of Kansas. I do not mention names, as it might be dangerous to the friendly Missourian.

Will test the North help us! Nothing will save our

Will get the North help us ! from the desolation of Slavery, at zens from the infamous bogus laws, but the arrival men, n.c. ey and material, both peaceable and warfike as soon as the election is over. A calm is over the devoted land now, but it is deceitful, and but the precursor of a storm fiercer than any that have preceded if. We want men who will be bons fide settlers, willing to work, desirous of peace but determined to maintain their rights. Our motto still is and ever will remain, "Our lives for our Rights."

Typo.

MORE OF THE KANSAS OUTRAGES. To the Editors of The Ohio State Journal :

GESTS: Through your columns we wish to call the attention of the citizens of Illinois to a plain statem of the facts in relation to the the treatment receives the bands of a Missouri and Georgia meb in Kan

of the facts in relation to the the treatment received at the bands of a Missouri and Georgia mob in Kansas Territery, by three highly respectable and peaceable families, who emigrated from McLean County about eighteen months ago, and settled near Wakernaa. K. T., viz: Mr. Ebenezer Barnes, Isaac Dement, and Wm. Hobson. These men were not politicians, but farmers, and all sold good farms in Illinois and went to Kansas Territory with the view of bettering their worldly condition and aiding in the improvement of that new country; and through their industry and their practical knowledge of their business, they were beginning to reap the reward of their labor.

Mr. Barnes purchased a claim on Sugar Creek, for which he paid \$500 in crish, had 100 acres in caltivation and was Fest Master at Sugar Mound. Mr. Demont was doorg a good business. Mr. Hobson had a good form in the same settlement, had just put in operation a steam saw mill, and had all the machinery for wool carding nearly ready for business. During the month of August these men were several times called on to assist in driving out the Abolitionists, but refused to take any part in the Slavery controversy, thinking that they wend thus be permitted to enjoy their houses in assist in driving that the Absulances, in reducing that they would thus be permitted to enjoy their homes in peare. But this did not satisfy the "law and order men," who intimated that if they did not render the required assistance they would be driven out of the

Territory.

About the 1st of September a man entered the house of Mr. Barnes, and test bim in the presence of his wife that he must letter before Salureary night or die. Knowing the character of the men, and the impotency Knowing the electriciter of the men, and the impotency of the law to protect them in their homes, they immediately commenced making preparations to leave their homes and property, and wander in destitution back to the land of humanity. Mr. Barnes went with a lad to the prairie to drive up the exen, while his wife gathered a few necessary articles for their flight. While he was thus engaged the home was surrounded by four nundres or five hundred Misseurians and Georgians, armed with muskets and bayenets, and commanded by a man named Fex.

The meb in mediately commenced the work of de-The meb in mediately commenced the work of destruction. The poultry and cattle were shot down, the Post-Office rubbed, and the letters destroyed. Dement a store was robbed and burned to the ground, and what become of him is yet a mystery. Meand what become of him is yet a mystery. Meand as heart sheard them swear they would follow him and take his life, and as he has not been heard from, it is more than probable that they have all perished. Mr. Harnes, recipg his hense thus surrounded, som the boy to tell his wife to leave as quickly as she could, and he would try to neet her at a certain point on the road. After questioning Mrs. Barnes as to the whereabours of her husband, the mob permitted Mr. Hubsen to take his log waren and a brocken-down voke or steers, and start with his own and Mr. Bernes's family back to lillinois, without a change of clothing, giving him a written "yearmit" to pars through Missauri. While in Missouri Mrs. Barnes saw a man scenning ber away. written "germit" to pass through Missouri. Willie to Missouri. Mrs. Barnes saw a man nearing ter and

Lond's coet!
After a painful journey of three weeks, this party,
ant coed of seventeen persons, arrived on Tuesday
jet in this city, and the condition of Mrs. Barues and

the children can scarcely be imagined, much less described; without money, without clothes, without a home, and in the awful suspense and painful apprehension that the husband and father has been brutally murdered by a reckless meb of demons in human form sent into the Territory by unprincipled demagogues, and their nefarious acts permitted and encouraged by the efficers of the General Government.

We know that the corrupt, servile sheets devoted to the interests of the Slave Power are in the habit of denouncing every statement of this kind as an "Abolition lie," manufactured for political effect, but let them not attempt it in the present case. The facts stated have been gathered from the persons themselves, and they are too well known in this and the adjoining counties to permit their statements being called into question. Read the following certificate:

I do hereby certify that I have been acquainted with E. Barnes from his infancy, and know him to have been an industrious and quiet man, and also from personal acquaintance, I believe his wife to be as sincers and truthful a woman samy living, and that the statements of the foregoing article were made by her in my presence. Mr. Dement and Mr. Hobson in Industrious men; and I believe the statement of Mr. Hobson to the true.

Assessor and Treasurer of Santamon County.

Citizens of Illinois, in view of these facts and hundreds of others of a like character, we ask you if you can by your votes sustain the party which has instigated and is perpetuating this state of things, unparalleled in the history of this or any other civilized Government?

Springheld, III., September 27, 1856.

ernment ? Springsteld, III., September 27, 1856.

A BULLETIN FROM GEN. LANE'S CAMP-INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH FROM KANSAS TO IOWA.

TO IOWA.

Correspondence of The Chicago Democratic Press Correspondence of The Chicago Democratic Press.

Tanor, Iowa, Sept. 23, 1856.

Last Saturday, as a part of n small company of cavalry under the lead of Gen. Lane, I found myself sudderly halted in the pleasant village indicated by the date of my letter. To a citizen soldier, evading the pursuit of bogus officials, no more pleasant retreat could be imagined. To find comfortable beds and all the luxuries of refined receiver, after weeks in the camp, frequently with an insufficiency of food, is indeed a blessing which can only be properly appreciated by those who have experienced the want of them. The hospitable kindness of the people of Tabor will long be retrembered by Gen. Lane and his gallant band of cavality.

Our party left Top-ka about a week ago for the purpose of clearing the emigrant road of several parties of ruthians who had lecated near it for the purpose of in terce pting emigrants and robbing a train of flour and other provisions which were being carried to the suffering inhabitants of Kansas. Missouri, backed by the tyrarnical Territorial authorities which are, indeed, themselves but mere adjuncts of the Missouri invaders), had determined to starve our people out, and they, in the true spirit of Kansas rebels, had determined not to be starved; and accordingly we armed ourselves and repaired to the work of opening the only thoroughfare by which we could supply ourselves from Free Iowa. Were ever such urreasonable trait is head of?

Along the road we found an encampment of 300 "Ruffliers," who field like frightened sheep before less than 100 Free State cavalry, and took refuge in three log forts. Gen. Lane dared them to a field fight, but they shrunk from the encounter, and for want of a casnen we were compelled to leave them holed. In the skirmish which preceded their flight to their quarters, one of our men was wounded slightly over the right eye, and a horse shot, and two of the invaders killed.

Our party were very hospitably entertained in Our party left Topeka about a week ago for the pur

the skirmish which preceded their night to their quarters, one of our men was wounded slightly over the right eye, and a horse shot, and two of the invaders killed.

Our party were very hospitably entertained in Nebraska City and at Civil Bend, just opposite, in lowa, and the people of both places seemed highly gratified to learn that we were determined to keep up our communication with them at all hazards. Strong threats had been made of destroying the ferry at Nebraska City, and the people of Nebraska and lowa were justly indignant at the effort to make them participate in the sufferings and outrages which have beset Kausas. The threats will never be openly and fairly put in execution—for that is not according to the Missouri code—but you need not be asionished to hear that, at some unamaded moment, in the dead hour of midnight, the Nebraska City ferry has been destroyed. Nothing but the feer of a readiness to repulse them prevents the outrage forthwith. Can the world be made to believe that a people shut out from the great highway of the Missouri River, and straggling to keep open a fand passage two hundred miles out of the way of the ratural travel, are aggressors! Is there any law, human or divine, which justifies our oppressors in their effects to starve out and harm helpless women and children? These are questions which can only be effectually answered by a change of rulers. With an horsest administration of the laws of the land, peace could be restored to Kansas in a week.

On Friday evening Gen. Line addressed a very large and enthasiaste multitude in Nebraska City, and on Saturday evening a large andience at this place. His speech was merely a recital of the outrages which lad to the attack upon Franklin, Saunders and Bull Creek—fortifications which had been allowed to remain until the occupants had brutally outraged a mother and daughter, and mordered and hacked to pieces a peaceable citizen who had gone to Fort Saunders to inquine their purpuses and objects. His remarks were well received. All along

The Nebraska City News of last week contained The Nebracka City News of last week contained a grossly abusive article against the Kansas emigrants which was premptly rebuked by a counter-statement by the citizens of Nebraska City without respect to jarry. A Kentucky Democrat, indiguant at its libelous author, called in his office and was expressing his condemnation, as an horset Kentuckian never hesitates to do. When the frightened libeler happened to see a half dozen innocent, unsuspecting Free-Statemen in the street on horseback, and lo ! such a scrambling over a board fence was never seen by a ruffian bling over a board fence was never seen by a ruffiant even in Kansas! I presume his friends coaxed him back, and I hope he has received no injury! Kentucky swears he had no idea of hurting the innecent! But the bugic calls and I am off.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STRIKE ON THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The expected strike of the engine-drivers and fire men employed upon the New-York and Eric Railroad tock place at noon on Saturday. The Company had exerted themselves as much as possible to provide fo the exigency. Deputy United States Marshals, with men to aid them in case of need, had been distributed along the line at important stations, to be called into ervice for the protection of the mail trains if the services were required. But a few men, compare tively, had been secured to take the place of those who left the employment of Company, and those were mostly inexperienced Company, and those were mostly inexperienced at engine-driving, or unacquainted with the road. Crewds of persons assemble daily at the Jersey City and other depots along the route and discuss quietly the merits of the case, but no disposition is manifested to interfere with the trains or the employees of the road. A good deal of curiosity is manifested by them to see the new engineers. The old engineers say that they would not continue in the service of the Company under the operation of the rules, and that they simply left the employment—after giving due notice of their interstion—as they had a right to do. There is a streng disposition manifested by those who notice of their intertion—as they had a right to do. There is a streng disposition manifested by those who thus assemble to justify the engineers in their objections to the rules, which they regard as unjust. The firemen have left with the engine-drivers. They wanted their wages raived from \$30 and \$35 per month to \$1.25 per day. The business of the road is thus thrown into temporary contusian.

The Chicago express train, which left the Jersey City Depot on time at 1½ o'clock p. m. on Saturday, went through with but little hinderance. The 4 o'clock train to Paterson, and the 44 o'clock p. m. train for Middletown, did not leave; but the passengers by these trains, and those by the emigrant line, all took the 5 o'clock p. m. express, which went through with good treeess.

ocd specess.
The Stocket p. m. emigrant and express freight their did not leave until Sunday morning at 16 octock. No milk train arrived on Sanday morning ord hone will arrive this morning. A train which night to have arrived on Saturday afternoon reached they City on Sanday at 8 octock a. m. Stones were haven at the engine of the train at Suffern's depotent of the windows of the engine home were broken, and that damage was done to t.

The Cinematic Comment of the large of the same were broken, and that damage was done to t.

stones: and it is asserted that three pisted discharges were heard at the time, but whether loaded with ball or only fired to intimidate, is not known.

Arrangements have been made for all of the trains to leave Jersey City regularly to-day, and the Company are confident that but a brief period will clapse before the vacancies are filled and the business of the road

will again be regular.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 3, 1856. The good understanding and concert of action between the Republicans and Americans of Massa-

Insetts continue unbroken. The American memhere of the Electoral ticket have published letters of acceptance pledging themselves to vote for Fremont and Dayton. Of the members of Congress, Messrs. Buffinten, Comins, Burlingame, Banks, Knapp and Chaffee have been renominated by both parties, in most cases unanimously, and where not unanimously, with only two or three votes in opposi-tion. Mr. Davis has been renominated by th Americans. An inclination is manifested by a portion of the Republicans of his district to nom-inate in opposition to him Mr. Charles W. Upham. I cannot believe, however, either that Mr. Upham will permit himself to be used for such a purpose, or that the Republican Convention will decline or that the Republican Convention will decline to nominate Davis, who is thoroughly for Fremont, and has faithfully adhered to the Free-State side in Congress. His District is perhaps the strongest in the State in Native American sentiment, and the only result of a refusal to support Mr. Davis on the part of the Republicans, that I am able to the part of the Republicans, that I am able to foresee, is the election of a Buchaneer in case Mr. Pavis should be defeated. In Mr. Damrell's Dis-Pavis should be defeated. In Mr. Damrell's District there is strong opposition to his re-nomination, on the ground that he is physically incapable of attending to the duties of a Member of Congress. He is an invalid, and is said to be so helpless that he cannot dress, or undress, or walk across the floor, without assistance. Apart from this serious drawback upon his use-Apart from this serious drawack upon his as-fulness, there is, I believe, no ground of opposition to his reflection. In place of Mr. De Witt, who decines a renomination, Mr. Henry Chapin of Wor-cester will be elected. He is a Republican, an old cester will be elected. He is a Republican, an old Free-Soiler, and an able and eloquent man, worthy to represent the leading Anti-Slavery district of Massachusetts. There is said to be dissension in Mr. Trafton's district, and a Republican candidate in opposition to him is talked of—possibly Mr. Henry L. Dawes.

In the great County of Middlesex, the most populous and most influential county of the State, containing the cities of Charlestown, Cambridge, and Lovell and the hourse of our most eminent politi-

taining the cities of Charlestown, Cambridge, and Lowell, and the homes of our most eminent politicians, a coalition, after much difficulty, has been effected between the Americans and Republicans, who have agreed upon a union ticket for all county officers, including six Senators, the latter pledged to vote for Mr. Summer. The opposition to the coalition was mostly from the Republican side, and a good deal of it, naturally enough, from men who wanted the county offices for themselves, and did not like to yield them to the Americans. not like to yield them to the Americans.

Most of the other counties, I presume, will fol-low the example of Middlesex. In one of the small western counties, Hampshire, the Republicans have renominated for the Senate their ticket of last year without consulting the Americans. It will undoubtedly be elected, and I presume will not lead to any serious dissatisfaction; though, as is always the case in coalitions, a clamer is raised by those who are disappointed in getting nominated them-

For the harmony that, with few exceptions, exists among the Fremont men of Massachusetts we are chiefly indebted to Messrs Banks and Wilson, who, within a year, have greatly enlarged their influence

A striking example of this is given by the fol-lowing compliment to Mr. Wilson, which I quote from a recent leader in The Boston Traveller:

lewing compilment to Mr. Wilson, which I quote from a recent leader in The Boston Traveller:

"For the excellent and careful management with which the Republican organization has been conducted, not only in the State, but in the nation, the party is much indebted to the ragacious counsels and the indomitable perseverance and energy of Senator Wilson, who, in a brief space of time, has attained an influence in the nation quite as commanding as he has for reveral years enjoyed in Massachusetts. It has happened to but few men to live down triumphantly in so few years so much oblogny and contempt as Mr. Wison has done. If he retains his health and loaes neno ef his descretion, foresight and magnanimity, as he centimes to mount the high rounds of the political isoder, no man at the present day enjoys a more invorable position to become the recipient of the highest effices of the nation, and to wear them with herer to himself and bone fit to the country.

The Traveller is perhaps the most conservative of our journals, and has epposed the Anti-Slavery morement with peculiar steadiness. It has been

our journals, and has opposed the Anti-Slavery morement with peculiar steadiness. It has been especially distrustful and contemptuous toward Henry Wilson, and that gentleman may justly feel a glow of honest pride in having successfully lived down and overcome such bitter opposition.

OLIVER.

THE LIBELS ON SENATOR SUMNER.

TESTIMONY OF HIS PHYSICIANS.

hight:
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Shi: Journals and orators, devoted to the cause of Mr. Buchanan, have seen fit for partizan purposes, and in externation of an indefensible act, to charge a gress fraud upon my colleague, the Hon. Charles Sumber, by asserting that the injuries arising from the assault which left him insensible on the floor of the Senate Chamber on the 22d May last were so trivial that he could at any moment have resumed his public duties, from which it is alleged he has unnecessarily withdrawn.

drawn.

This attempt to arrest the disgust awakened by the most shameful act in the legislative history of the world, and this calumny upon an absent man, have more especially been employed in Indiana.

On the fleer of the Senate I denounced the assault by Mr. Brooks as brutal, murderous and cowardly. I new denounce the conduct of these apoligists and calumniators as false, mean and dastardly, with all the vileness of the original act. That was an assault upon life, this an assault upon character, more precious than 166.

To all who know Mr. Sumner, the utter absurdity To all who know Mr. Sumner, the utter absurdity and groundleraness of this charge are as palpable as its utter heartlessness. For five years do an to this prostration, he had not been absent from his legislative duties for a single day, not even for a recess to visit his hone; and all who have seen him during his long weeks and menths of paintul sectusion know his constant desire to resume at once his public labors.

Meanness and falsehood naturally consort with brutality and cowerdice; and it is by a resort to such agencies that the friends of Mr. Buchaman seek to sustain his failing cause.

stain his failing cause. That in characterizing this e-dumay upon my e-

That in characterizing this eduminy upon my colleague I do not use too strong language. Ict the testimenty of his physicians show. Before the Investigating Committee, on the 28th of May, Dr. Perry declared on eath, that at no time since the assault could Mr. Sun ner have left his lodgings, or resumed his duties without danger to his life, and I herewith inclose letters from Dr. Perry of Bostou, Dr. Lindsly of Washington, and Dr. Wister of Thiladelphia, the emiment medical gentlemen under whose charge Mr. Sunner has been. Fam. Sir, faichtully yours, HENRY WILSON.

Hos. Heser Wilson-Sir: I first visited Mr. Souther on Monday, 25th May, three days after the assent upon him by Mr. Brooks, and saw him constantly to the 25th May, when Dr. Lindsly became his

egular physician.

For three days of this time he was in a critical situ tion from the external injuries, and I remained to Weshington in order to attend upon him. My fear on leaving him were that besides the external injuries his brain had received a shock from which it might mecover for months, and I felt it my duty to cautio im strongly against all exertion until it was fully re-

I pressed this upon him because he expressed a de termination to resume his duties at once, which ac cording to ny opinion, he could not do without the risk of lesing his life. ery respectfully, &c., MARSHALL S. PERRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1856.

cought to have arrived on Saturday afternoon reached Jerrey City on Sunday at 8 of clock a. m. Stoner were threwn at the engine of this train at Suffern's depotent of the damage was done to it.

The Chreminati express train due at Jersey City at 2 of clock p. in vesterday, arrived at 9 o clock last night. A cattle train arrived at 9 o clock last night at the train arrived at 9 o clock last night at the train arrived at 10 o clock last night at the 13 of May. Much of this time he was confined to his bed; and at 90 part of the time was hosble to resume his public duties. His constant wish, expressed other passengers, leaving the cattle care at the Bergen cut both of these cogines were saluted with the Bergen Cut both of these cogines were saluted with

which, as I am informed, be had never before been absect for a single day.

Mr. Sumner left here by my advice, in order to enjoy the advantage of a change of air, either at the seashore or on the mountains. I inclined in favor of the latter, and recommended Schooley's Mountain in New Jersey.

In the event of his great weakness continuing on his going to Philadelphia, I urged him to consult an emittent physician there, and be governed by his advice.

I remain, histfully yours.

HAKVEY LINDSLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1856. HON HENRY WILLSON-Sir: In reply to your in-quiries, I begin by stating that my intercourse with Mr. Summer has been whelly of a professional and social nature, as, personally, I should derive no estis-faction from the success of those political principles to

Mr. Summer has been wholly of a professional and social nature, as, personally, I should derive no estisfaction from the success of those political principles to which he is committed.

I never saw Mr. Summer before the 9th of Jely, when, upon his strival in Philadelphia, he came under my professional care. Since thea, down to the present moment, he has acted entirely in compliance with ray advice, given to promote his restoration to heath at the earliest period. I have insisted upon his seclusion, much in opposition to his own earnest desires, and the repeated calls of some of his political friends, convinced that his early recovery depended upon his entire abstraction from all excitement.

I make this statement in justice to Mr. Sumner, in order to repel the unfounded rumors of his complicity with party tactics in thus withdrawing himself. What he has thus done, he has done absolutely under my professional direction, and in the discharge of my dusy I could not have given any other advice.

When Mr. Sumner came under my care he was exceedingly feeble, with a morbid irritability of the nervous system, with sheeplessness, and inability to make any exertion, mental or physical: also without apparent recoperative power. His condition awakened my solicitude, as it was difficult to determine whether he labored under functional or organic injury of the brain. It was evident the injuries he had originally received on the floor of the Senate had been aggravated by the peculiar condition induced by severe mental exarthe, and nervous tension from the loss of sleep for several consecutive nights, also by the peculiar susceptibility of his ten permuent, which is highly nervous. I enjend absolute repose, and, especially, withdrawal from all public duties, and advised mountain air, preferring Cresson, on the Alleghanies, to Schooloy's Mountain, as higher and more retired.

Mr. Sunner has returned from Cresson improved, though still an invalid, and is now under my constant care. His restoration to health at an early day depen

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CASPAR WISTER.

THE CHARLESTON DUEL.

FUNERAL OF WM. R. TABER, JR.—The remains of our lemented young tewnsman, who has fallen so prematurely, were yesterday evening committed to the temb in the cemetery of St. Philip's Church, with those accessories which denote the fullness of the general grief and the high personal respect in which he was held. The procession was one of the largest we have ever seen at a private funeral, attended by the Charleston Kitlemen under Capt. Johnson. The interior of the church was thronged by sympathizing friends and spectators, some dissolved in tears, and the countenances of all clothed in sorrow at the spectacle of one so young, so rich in the promises of a brilliant and useful future, thus hurried to a sudden and unmerited doom. Impressive funeral services were performed, the Rev. J. W. Stewart officiating. [Charleston News.]

"DEATH OF WM. R. TABER, JR."-From The "Death of Ws. R. Taber, Jr."—From The Charleston Mercury we copy the annexed announcement of the death of this gentleman, who has fallen in an "affair of henor." Thus has one of the noblest and most primising sons of Charleston been cut off, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn the less of talent and usefulners which bid fair to clevate the deceased high in the roll of fame among Carolina's brightest jewicks.

Death of W. R. Taber, Jr.—The (elegraph of yesterday announced the death of Mr. W. R. Taber of Yesterday announced the third fire, mortally wounded by the ball taking effect in his head, and died an hour after, Mr. Taber was a young gentleman of the highest

after. Mr. Taber was a young gentleman of the highest promise—talented, spirited, accomplished, and possessing rare gitts of eloquence. The occurrence is one of very deep regret to the whole community.

[South Carolinian.]

Death of WM. R. Taber, Editor of The Charleston Mercury.—At a line when our Suthern country
is reviled and attacked by the lawless hordes of Abolition, it has always been with pain that we have marked
political differences among us. But when the result is
such as the telegraph announces to us, it strikes upon
every Southern heart as something fraught with unutterable grief.

The cause of the duel which has had so fatal a termisation was the publication of some articles in The

The cause of the duel which has had so fatal a termiration was the publication of some articles in The
Chorleston Mercury, over the signature of "A Nullitier," which reflected on Judge A. G. Magrath of the
United States Court, whose name has been used as a
candidate for Congress. Mr. Taber was one of the
editors of The Mercury, and in some way became
himself involved with Mr. Edward Magrath, the
bother of the Judge.

The city of Charleston, in the loss of Wm R. Taber,
has been bereaved of a gallant son—one of character,
ability and weith; and the paper which he in part
edited has lost a thorough gentleman, and an able,
educated and forcible writter. Mr. Taber was a young
man, repreciy thirty years of age, yet he had been long
crough before the public to make him many warm
personal and political friends. He was a graduate of
Columbia College, S. C., and established for himself
in that institution a reputation for undoubted talent.
He was, in addition to his power with the editorial pen,
a chaste, forcible and elegant speaker. He has left
behind as the menurers over his untimely cad, a large a chaste, fereible and elegant speaker. He has left behind, as the mourners over his untimely end, a large family correction, and a wife and two young children

FILLIBUSTERING FOR SLAVERY .- The Galceston News of the 20th ult. learns from The Austin State

Times that: When Ed. Burleson left Saltillo, Gen. Langberg "When Ed. Burkson left Saltillo, Gen. Languerg was expected there every day, in command of a large force of government troops. Vidaurri had made dispositions to meet him. It is probable there has been a collision between them ere this. If such is the case, the flag of the Sierra Madre Republic will soon be unfutled, and events may transpire having a very important bearing upon our relations with the coterminous States of Mexico. In the change of government on the west bank of the Rio Grande, the people of Texas can also expect to bring about a change favorable to the interests of Slavery."

the west bank of the Rio Grande, the people of Texas can also expect to bring about a change favorable to the intercets of Slavery.

Particulars of the Fires in the Woods in New-York.—Thursday, the 18th of September, says The Elmira Advertiser, will be marked in black in the calendar of many persons in Allegany, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Eric, Niagara, Steuben, and Macan, Petter and Eric Counties in this State, and Macan, Petter and Eric Counties in the State, and Macan, Petter and Eric Counties in Pennaylvania: for on that day more property was dearboyed by fires, in the different localities named, fann on any other day within the recollection of the oldest "inhabitant." For many weeks previous to that time an excessive drouth had prevailed in all parts of the section of country referred to, and fires had been raging in the woods in all quarters. On Thursday, the 18th, the wind was very high, and the fires spread in every direction, running through the fields, sweeping houses, barns, sences, and everything combastible, before it. All of our exchanges from the western counties of this State contain more or less particulars of the ravages of the fires in their several localities, some of which we have already no ited. In Cattarangus Country he fires seem to have been very destructive. We learn the following particulars from The Olean Advertiser of Friday last: Erastus Begington on Haskill creek, near Olean, lest three barns, with all his hay, grain, farming implements, &c., together with some fence. Mr. B. a loss is not less than \$2,500, on which there was no insurance. Other persons on Haskell creek also lost considerable. Dan Hickox lost his house, creek also lost considerable. Dan Hickox lost his house, creek also lost considerable. Dan Hickox lost his house, exping a shingle machine, barely escaping with the cytics of the five by taking refuge in the well. Shubel Parish lost his bair, with all his hay, grain, &c. Mr. Brown lest his house and saw-mill. The school-house was also destroyed, and not content the w

A wedding took place last work, at the Court-Rouse in one of the districts of this State, in which the bride was 120 and the bridegroom 12 years old. Both wore in the prime of life. There was present at the nuptial ceremony a sen of the bride older than the bridegroom's father. [Charleston (S. C.) Standard, Oct. 2, of the bride older than the bridegroom's [Charleston (S. C.) Standard, Oct. 2,